बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा सांविधिक लाभांश को प्राप्त करना, अपने टैरिफ संरचना को युक्तिसंगत बनाना, अपनी प्राप्तियों की समयनुसार वसूली करना और उत्पादन का दक्ष प्रबन्धन करना, पारेषण एवं वितरण करना आदि शामिल हैं। केन्द्र सरकार इन मुद्दों के बारे में कुछ समय से चिन्तित रही है। इन पर आवधिक रूप से आयोजित विद्युत मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन समेत विभिन्न स्तरों पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया है। राज्य बिजलीबोर्डों की वास्तविक और वित्तीय कार्य निष्पादन सम्बन्धी स्थिति में सुधार करने हेतु अपनाईगई कार्ययोजना समेत अनेक सुधारात्मक उपाय आरम्भ किए गए हैं।

NHPC Capacity for Power Generation

1544. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHPC propose to double its capacity during the current year;

(b) if so, what are the new projects likely to be commissioned; and

(c) what are the targets fixed for power generation during the last three years, alongwith the net production achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) With the scheduled commissioning of the 540 MW Chemera Hydro-electric Project (Stage-I) in March, 1994 and one 115 MW unit of Sainj Hydro-electric Project (Stage-II) already commissioned in June 1993, the total installed capacity of the operating power plants of NHPC would increase from 750 MW to 1405 MW during the current financial year.

(c) The targets fixed for power generation from all the Operating Power Stations of the Corporation during the last three years and the actual generation achieved are as follows:—

(Power Generation (in MUs)

Year	Target	Achievement
1990-91	3198	3617.45
1992-92	9198	3567.11
1992-93	3228	3474.98

Electrification of Villages

1545. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for declaring a village as an electrified village;

(b) the number of villages, which are yet to be electrified State-wise;

(c) whether any targets have been set for electrifying these villages;

(d) whether any special treatment is given to tribal areas in this regard; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) As per CEA definition, a village is treated as electrified when one service connection of any category has been released in the revenue boundary of the village.

(b) State-wise number of villages to be electrified as on 1-11-1993 are detailed in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Targets for rural electrification works for each State are fixed on an annual basis. 3210 villages are targeted for electrification during the year 1993-94.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission does not provide specific allocation for electrification of tribal areas. However, Rural Electrification Corporation provides funds on preferential terms and conditions for electrification of the areas predominately inhabited by tribal population, under Normal and Minimum Needs Programme.

Statement

Statement showing number of villages yet to be electrified as on 1-11-93 based on 1981 Census

Sl. No.	States	Villages yet to be electrified as on 1-11-93
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1487(b)
3	Assam	514(a)
4	Bihar	20035
5	Goa	Nil
6	Gujarat	Nil
7	Haryana	Nil
8	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
9	Jammu & Kashmir	302(c)
10	Karnataka	Nil
11	Kerala	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	5677
13	Maharashtra	Nil
14	Manipur	314(c)
15	Meghalaya	2504(c)
16	Mizoram	147
17	Nagaland	—
18	Orissa	13849
19	Punjab	Nil
20	Rajasthan	6116
21	Sikkim	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	Nil
23	Tripura	1435*
24	Uttar Pradesh	28836
25	West Bengal	9478
	TOTAL : (States)	89894
	TOTAL : (UTs)	Nil
	TOTAL : (All-India)	89894

*According to 1971 Census.
(a) As on 1-4-93.
(b) As on 1-9-93.
(c) As on 1-10-93.

Exodus of Industry from Karnataka due to Acute Power Crunch

1546. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale exodus of industry from Belgaum in Karnataka to adjoining areas of Maharashtra thereby creating a scare among the prospective investors who are keen to set up industry in Karnataka ;

(b) whether this unprecedented exodus has caused industrial power shortage in the State and if so what are the long term steps Government propose to take upto tide over the power crunch in the State ;

(c) whether the long-pending proposal to set up a Super Thermal Power Station at Mangalore involving foreign equity participation by cogentrix of USA is likely to be expedited ; and

(d) whether Government are also considering to set up regional power grids to stem the inter-State exodus of industry and to neutralise the power supply imbalances among States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) The Government is not aware of any large scale exodus of industries from Karnataka to adjoining States, due to power shortage.

(b) During April—November, 1993, Karnataka faced a power deficit to the extent of 22.7%. At present, there is no notified energy/demand cut enforced in the State. In order to tide over the power shortage in the State, besides its allocated share from Central Sector Stations in Southern Region, assistance has been provided to the State from 15% unallocated out put also. During Eighth Plan, it is envisaged to add 996 MW capacity in the State Sector. Karnataka will also get its share fom the Cerntral Sector Stations to be commissioned in the Southern Region.

(c) Cogentrix proposal for setting up of a Thermal Power Project in Karnataka has been cleared by the Cabinet Committee on Foreign Investment from foreign investment angle. The promoters have to obtain the necessary clearance for settisg up of the project.

(d) The country has been divided into five power regions. In each region, Regional